

him. Kermode's Catalogue of the Flora of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands (1921) lists the species, without mention of variety, from Quamichan Lake, V. I., referring to Glendenning's Annotated Check List of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Cowichan District, Vancouver Island. ALASKA: Kodiak Island, July 20, 1899, *Trelease & Saunders* (coll. T) no. 2866 (U. S. Nat'l Herb.); Kukak Bay, Alaska Peninsula, July 5, 1899, *Trelease & Saunders* (coll. S) no. 2868 (U. S. Nat'l Herb.). The most northerly locality cited by Fernald (1932) and by Hultén, *Flora of Alaska and Yukon* (1941) is in the Revillagigedo Islands in extreme southern Alaska.—E. C. ODGEN, University of Maine.

FASCIATION IN *LILIUM CANADENSE*.—A most interesting example of fasciation in *Lilium canadense* was found near the Weir River in Hingham by Miss Lenora Comiskey (July, 1942). The stalk was over five feet tall. Near the bottom the flattened stalk was 7 mm. thick by 18 mm. wide; just below the inflorescence it had thinned to 4 mm. in thickness and 24 mm. in width.

When collected the plant bore 44 blossoms slightly smaller than the normal size, and there were remains of six or seven other flowers which had ripened off. Several of the flowers had evidently been fertilized, as some of the ovaries made considerable growth after the flowers had faded. A color photograph of this unusual lily cluster was taken by Dr. John B. May.—CLARENCE HINCKLEY KNOWLTON, Hingham, Mass.

EUPHORBIA GEYERI IN INDIANA.—According to Wheeler¹ *Euphorbia Geyeri* Engelm has been unrecorded from Indiana, although three stations are reported from Illinois. On July 22, 1942, I found a colony on railroad ballast and spreading somewhat beyond in the extreme eastern part of Gary, Lake Co. The plants were so limited in area that introduction would seem to be very recent. Like the petals of *Trillium grandiflorum* the appendages of the glands, at first white, seem to turn red with age. Material has been sent to the Gray Herbarium, the Herbarium

¹ *Euphorbia* Subgenus *Chamaesyce* in Canada and the United States Exclusive of Southern Florida. RHODORA 43: 130-132. 1941.